

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME 6

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21 1903.

NUMBER 11

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

I. M. RUSSELL, Postmaster.
Office hours, week days 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

COURT DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court.—Three sessions a year.—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judge.—W. W. Jones.
Commonwealth's Attorney.—N. H. W. Aaron.
Sheriff.—P. W. Miller.
Circuit Clerk.—J. B. Coffey.

County Court.—First Monday in each month.
Judge.—T. A. Murrell.
County Attorney.—Jas. Garnett, Jr.
Clerk.—T. B. Stalla.
Assessor.—E. W. Burton.
Surveyor.—R. T. McCreedy.
School Supt.—W. D. Jones.
Coroner.—C. M. Russell.

City Court.—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge.—T. C. Davidson.
Attorney.—Gordon Montgomery.
Marshal.—J. W. Coy.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BURNSVILLE STREET.—Rev. E. M. Metcalfe, pastor. Services second and fourth Sundays a month. Sunday school at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.

BURNSVILLE STREET.—Rev. E. M. Metcalfe, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

GREENSBURG STREET.—Rev. E. M. Metcalfe, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

CHRISTIAN.

CAMPBELLVILLE STREET.—Rev. Z. T. Williams, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

LOGGERS.

MASONIC.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 96, F. and A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday night or before the full moon in each month.
Jas. Garnett, Jr., W. M.
G. A. Kemp, Sec'y.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7. Meets Friday night after full moon.
J. E. Murrell, H. P.
W. W. Bradshaw, Secretary.

Dr. W. B. Armstrong,
—Dentist—
Wimble Building, Russell Springs, Ky.

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Farmers - Farmers!!

I am prepared to take your orders for **Hydraulic Rams** to throw water from your springs to your houses or barns. Can also furnish pumps of any kind, cheaper than ever. Write to me at Columbia for estimates or call and see me at the "Marconi Hotel."
Yours truly,
N. WOOD.

PARSON, MOSS & CO., BLACKSMITHS, WOODWORKERS, COLUMBIA, - KENTUCKY

We are prepared to do any kind of work in our line in first-class order. We have been in the business for 25 years and know how to do work. Our prices are as low and terms as reasonable as any first-class mechanics. We will take country produce at market value. Give Shop near Columbia Mill Co.

Bell's Restaurant Lebanon, Ky. Frank Bell, Proprietor.

Meals served at all hours, and the trade of Adair and adjoining counties solicited. Comfortable rooms for lodgers. Frank Bell is the successor of James Bell.

John F. Neat with
OTTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS and COMMISSION
Louisville Kentucky.

PRODUCE.

I will pay the highest cash prices for 1 Country Produce, delivered at Columbia. Will pay from 8 to 22c. for wool. My store is connected by telephone throughout the county.

SAM LEWIS.

Don't take a peek of any old kind of pills to cure a pint of disease when a dose of Morley's Little Liver Pills for Bilious People will cure you while you sleep. Sugar-coated. One a dose. Sold by

WILL TAKE ACTION.

It is likely that the Democratic State Central Committee will shortly take cognizance of the two sets of candidates nominated in this district by the double convention, and appoint a method of settlement. It has been the practice of the committee in such circumstances to order a primary to effect a settlement of such muds. Undoubtedly this would be the most satisfactory course to pursue at the present juncture.

Many Democrats would consider it an usurpation of authority on the committee's part to declare the nominees directly. A candidate would hardly wish to receive a nomination for a judicial office from a State Committee, unless compelled to do so.

A settlement by such procedure would indeed be the reverse of Democratic doctrine, and would set a dangerous precedent. It would result in making the State Committee the court of final resort in all like disputes. In such an event ambitious candidates with a strong pull in the committee might be only too glad of a dispute which would make a settlement necessary before the committee, whose members would constitute a friendly and prejudiced, and moreover badly informed court.

If the State Central Committee should in the present instance initiate the practice of declaring the nominee, that act would be little short of announcing its purpose to take the power to nominate out of the people's hands and to lodge that power in the committee itself. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to see how that body has any more to do with the declaring of, or making of such nominations (which amount to about the same thing), than it has to do with regulating the procession of the equinoxes.

A plan involving a precedent, the consequences of which must be so serious, will hardly be adopted by the committee. It is much more likely that the disputed nominations will be submitted to the people to be voted on in a primary, a course indicated by wisdom and established usage.—Danville Advocate.

A Michigan man who has a well-developed conscience has come to the front. He doesn't give his real name, and this prevents it from being handed down to posterity by hundreds of willing hands. Several years ago, according to his own statement, he "beat his passage" on the railroad from Versailles to Shelbyville, Ky., and now makes restitution by sending a money order for \$1.01 to the railroad agent at the former place. He gives as a reason that he had suffered great anguish on account of the act, and wouldn't know any peace until he had paid his car fare on that occasion. He thought the beginning of the new year a proper time to make his conscience clear. All over this fair land to day, and in every part of it, there are hundreds of subscribers to weekly papers, who have "beat" the publishers of the same out of honest labor and hard-earned dollars. If the consciences of this class of people could only be quickened as was that of the Michigan man, what happiness would be brought to thousands of homes of country newspaper people.—Georgetown Times.

The toy pistol, a popular instrument during the holiday season, contributed its full share to the destruction of human life. Boys were the principal victims. In Louisville several deaths occurred from lock-jaw or blood poisoning, the result of wounds received in consequence of these "play things." Deaths from similar cause are reported from other localities. As a consequence the toy pistol is coming under popular disapprobation, and the newspapers are discussing the necessity of prohibiting their sale and use. A bill in this direction is now pending in the Virginia Legislature.

Geo. White shot and killed his brother-in-law, James Winchester, near Mill Springs, about daylight Monday morning. White's conduct is inexplicable except on the ground of insanity or absolute depravity. It is believed that he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, as there is insanity in his family. Deputy Sheriff Haydin arrested him and lodged him in jail Monday afternoon. White married Winchester's sister Christmas week. There are two men in the Wayne county jail now under charge of murder, the other being Will Abbott, charged with the murder of Grace Prewitt, near Slickford last summer.

M. & F. HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT SINCE CHRISTMAS.

The enrollment at the M. & F. High School has already reached high water mark, and still they continue to come. Profs. Baker & Flowers have shown their capacity to build up a school of which they and the community ought to be proud. The people of the town who have not already shown their appreciation of their efforts, should do so by entering their children at once. Below, we give a partial list of those who have already enrolled since Christmas from a distance:

Joe E. Flowers, Bliss.
Miss Brockman, Russell Springs.
Charles Coffey, Pellyton.
Lucy Coffey, Pellyton.
Cora Reynolds, Vester.
Pearl Breeding, Vester.
Annie Kinnaird, Red Lick.
Bertha Hamilton, Nell.
Zula Kinnaird, Red Lick.
John Walker, Gradyville.
Annie Conover, Columbia.
Tinnie B. Harvey, Fair Play.
Wallace Beard, Cane Valley.
Ella Dohoney, Cane Valley.
Ina Dohoney, Cane Valley.
Woodruff Flowers, Bliss.
Edna Mitchell, Greensburg.
Charlie Mitchell, Greensburg.
Ira Simpson, Breedings.
Mont Sharp, Amandaville.
Charlie Sharp, Amandaville.
Della Harmon, Eunice.
Hattie Bradshaw, Russell Springs.
L. Y. Gabbert, Roley.
F. G. Gabbert, Roley.
T. A. Humble, Russell Springs.
Clarence Wade, Watson.
Lee Taylor, Camp Knox.
Noah White, Eunice.
Ida Willis, Absher.
Irene Yates, Gradyville.
James Caldwell, Gradyville.
Maude Squires, Frye.
Hallie Rogers, Greensburg.

HOW IS THIS?

"Both reason and experience show that there is but one way to maintain parity between different forms of money, and that is by exchanging one for the other at the will of the holder. But when the test shall come, if any doubt exists whether the secretary of the treasury will follow reason and experience, a panic will be precipitated as in 1893."—Secretary Shaw.

As in 1893? What does that mean? Was it the trouble in the treasury, the scarcity of funds and the doubt as to what course the secretary would take—was that what caused the panic of 1893?

What, then, becomes of the venerable contention, which is so often seen in republican organs, that the tariff of 1894, by some miraculous force, brought on a panic a year before it was born? Did Secretary Shaw intend to rob the organs of one of the chiefest weapons in their arsenal? Does he not understand that the tariff of 1893 reached back about a year and brought on a panic which "cost the country more than our great war in the early sixties?" Have we a secretary who cares more for the truth than for the exigencies of his party's organs? It would seem so; and the Post congratulates him for his independence. Nevertheless, we expect to see that exploded fiction repaired and put on the road again in 1904.—Washington Post.

Have you ever used Dr. Classe's Cough Syrup in your family or for yourself? If you have not don't judge it by other cough syrups that you have used, for there is no comparison. Dr. Classe's Cough Syrup cures by relieving the lungs of inflammation. It never dries up or stops the cough without removing the cause. Sold by M. Cravens.

The Hessian fly has already made its appearance in Southern Indiana and Northern Kentucky, and is working havoc with wheat crop of that section. The last issue of the Warsaw (Ky.) Independent says: Many of the wheat fields in this section are effected with the Hessian fly and the prospect is that some of the fields will be entirely destroyed. There is only one way to save the fields from absolute destruction and that is to pasture the growing plant as close as possible which either devours the fly hidden in the stalk or exposes it to the cold weather which destroys the insect in its embryonic state. Farmers with fields effected should act promptly. All of the very early sown wheat is ravaged by the insect.

As an antiseptic, preventing the possibility of blood poisoning, as in barb wire scratching or rusty nail, there is nothing equals Dr. Classe's German Penetrating Liniment. Sold by M. Cravens.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1903.—Henry Youtsey, one of the convicted assassins of Governor Goebel, was before the Franklin grand jury several hours last Saturday, and it is reported, will again be examined to-day. Of course the secrets of the grand jury room are closely guarded—for Judge Cantrell has a somewhat summary manner of stopping grand jury leaks by slapping the leaker in jail—but beyond doubt, the statement made by the convict was a most sensational one, and fastens the noose around several necks. Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin is jubilant.

In a general way, it can be said that Youtsey lays bare the secrets of a conspiracy to assassinate reaching from among the highest officials of the State, down to the actual murderer who pulled the trigger. Many of those accused have left the state, verifying their guilt by their absence. Jim Howard is declared to have fired the fatal shot.

This is about as far as is at present considered healthy to attempt to peer into the secrets of the grand jury room, and if Judge Cantrell believed that even this much was told by a grand juror, both that individual and myself would be given ample opportunity to inspect the interior of the Franklin county jail.

The general opinion is that Youtsey's confession, if anything like so specific and complete as rumored, marks the beginning of the end of the story of the foulest assassination staining the history of the State. Now that the entering wedge is fairly driven home, the accused will not much longer stand together. There will be scurrying for cover, and a multiplicity of State's evidence, if the Commonwealth's Attorney so desires. "When thieves fall out, honest men get their dues." How much more does this apply to the most infamous of all murderers—the assassin? The coward who hides himself and slays his victim will not allow his own precious neck to be broken so long as he can save it by breaking somebody else's neck. If none of the murderers of William Goebel, barring the unavoidable delays of justice, are hanged before frost falls upon the winter of 1908-4, then they will never be hanged. For there is evidence in plenty now—more than ever before—and there is more to follow. And if Jim Howard and Caleb Powers are not regretting that they have been given new trials it is because they do not know the substance of Youtsey's confession.

But the real assassins of William Goebel—the brains that instigated that bloody deed and urged it relentlessly forward to its tragic culmination—will never be known until the very bottom is dug down to, and the parties who suggested the special train that bore the murderers to Frankfort are uncovered. Not even Jim Howard is as guilty as those fiends who, sitting back in darkness, pushed forward their weak tools and dupes to do their horrible work.—J. M. R. in Glasgow Times.

THE ELDER BOOTH.

An old retired actor and manager in Baltimore had been ill for some time, and as he was held in high esteem, his friends arranged for him a complimentary testimonial at the Holiday Street theater, Julius Brutus (the older) Booth was at that time manager of another and, unsolicited, tended a benefit at his establishment to the same gentleman. Both himself acted and of course the house was crowded.

After the performance he went to the box office, collected the entire receipts and late as it was took them to the house of the beneficiary and, spreading the money out upon the table, said to him, "This is your share."

"But will you not deduct the expenses?" asked his old friend. "The only expense incurred," said Booth, "has been the bringing of the money to you, but as I walked the cost is merely shoe leather, and I will not charge for that." So saying he turned on his heel and left the room before he could be thanked.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

Within almost a stone's throw of the ball in which former Gov. J. Proctor Knott, many years ago, was first nominated for Congress, in which body he became famous—famous as a great constitutional lawyer; famous, too, as one who would make them laugh and bring out the happy side of their nature—he lives in a beautiful, new, modern home on Market street, Lebanon, Ky.

Since his return home from Danville he had determined to reside in town, even before the burning of his beautiful country home, Lea Rigg' just beyond the city limits.

This dwelling, which he will doubtless make his home for the remainder of his life, was purposely constructed for him, and after plans drawn from his suggestions.

The Governor's health seems to be much improved at the age of seventy-three—since he has settled again in his native town, and among the people with whom he has so long lived, and he is always at home to his friends who number all who know him.

The writer called a few days since to pay his respects, and was cordially received by the Governor, who was in splendid spirits. In the house nothing has been omitted that would contribute to the convenience, comfort and elegance of the establishment. Arrangement of the library has not been completed. Many of the Governor's books, paintings, rare and curious specimens of bric-a-brac, were scattered and mixed up in their rescue from the burning of Lea Rigg and it has entailed too much labor upon the Governor, who personally superintends the classification and arranging, to be able to set things to rights.

The Governor passes the greater portion of each day in his library. In answer to the questions, "What is your favorite reading?" he simply answered, "Oh, my old library! my old library!"

Many of the volumes there are old friends to him, and he delicately refused to draw the line against one in favor of another. Each one, perhaps, was equally delightful to him in the line of thought pursued. He lives over his life with his old books, and while he keeps up with such current literature as can claim his attention, his pride and pleasure, it seems, are in his old standard authors.

The daily papers, of course, are not neglected. He will never cease to feel an interest in the political welfare of the State and country, and in current events.

As staunch a Democrat as when he molded public opinion in this district and helped mold it in the State and nation, he is as great a favorite in this county with Republicans as with Democrats.

A portion of the time each day, if the weather be not too inclement, he spends "down town" on the streets about his old haunts in Court Square in the stores or banks, where there are always some friends ready to gather around him, have a shake of the hand and beg from him a story or an anecdote.

The whole country knows his reputation as a story-teller too well for a voice from Lebanon to add to it. He has caused a smile to spread across the continent too often for that.

It has been recorded of Emerson that the villagers of Concord were greatly attached to him, and it was a common sight about the town to see a group of the taught around him, listening to and holding converse with him. Even so it is here with Mr. Knott. who in his private station as a citizen of Lebanon draws around him the "taught and untaught," who hold him now in still higher esteem than when political power begot jealousy and envy and political passion created antagonisms.—Louisville Times.

Stomach troubles, pains in the limbs and joints, loss of appetite, dull, drowsy feeling, is caused by inactive kidneys. These organs must be in a healthy condition or such complaints as these will form. Gay-u-ba as directed will regulate the kidneys to healthy action when these ailments will disappear. Sold by M. Cravens.

They have a curious way of celebrating Christmas out in Kansas. At Pittsburg that State they made the day the occasion of lynching a negro. After he hung a while they took him down and cut his throat and then hung him some more.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE
BANK OF COLUMBIA

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE
31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1902.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$96,321 35
Overdrafts, secured.....	216 00
Overdrafts, unsecured.....	51 00
Due from National Banks.....	\$ 3,488 04
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	35,720 01
Banking house and lot.....	61,328 00
Mortgages.....	2,000 00
Other stocks and bonds.....	14,339 51
Specie.....	76,639 99
Currency.....	3,920 32
Furniture and fixtures.....	13,395 00
Current Expenses, Last Quarter.....	1,000 00
Give description, location, value and how long owned, all real estate, except banking house and lot, if any owned longer than five years. Don't own any.	
Due from State of Kentucky.....	316 94
	\$240,201 82

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in, in cash.....	\$ 30,000 00
Surplus fund.....	2,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	8,000 00
Deposits subject to check, on which interest is not paid.....	2,000 00
Due National Banks.....	300,109 82
	\$240,201 82

SUPPLEMENTARY.
Highest amount of indebtedness of any stockholder, person, company or firm (including in the liability of the individual members thereof) directly or indirectly, if such indebtedness exceeds 10 per cent. of capital stock actually paid in, and actually amount of surplus in the bank, 8000 00.....

How is indebtedness stated in above item 1 secured? By Real Estate Collaterals. More than double in Value the Excess.
Highest amount of indebtedness of any director or officer, if amount of such indebtedness exceeds 10 per cent. of paid-up capital, stock of bank..... Nothing

Does amount of indebtedness of any person, company or firm, (including in the liability of the company, or firm, the liability of the individual members thereof) exceed 30 per cent of paid-up capital and actual surplus? No.

Amount of last dividend..... 1,200 00
Were all expenses, losses, interest and taxes deducted therefrom before declaring a dividend, and, was not less than 10 per cent. of net profits of the bank for the period covered by the dividend carried to the surplus fund before said dividend was declared? All expenses, losses, interest and taxes were deducted before declaring dividend.
Nothing carried to Surplus. Surplus exceeds 20 per cent of capital. \$240,201 82

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ss
COUNTY OF ADAIR,

Jo Coffey, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, a bank located and doing business in the town of Columbia, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said bank at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1902, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location named, and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State, designating the 31st day of December, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Jo Coffey the 6th day of January, 1903.
Wm. A. Coffey, N. P. & C. Ky.
Commission expires January 15, 1904.

Jo Coffey, Cashier.
JAMES GANNETT, Director.
W. W. JONES, Director.
R. F. PATILL, Director.

OUTLOOK FOR 1903.

The following closes an article upon the industrial situation of the country in the United States I have stor:

It is right here that we find the real crux of the entire situation. The whole industrial situation of the United States is in a measure (and in a considerable measure, we suspect) bound up with the fate of certain large underwriting syndicates, who have borrowed hundreds of millions of capital in the last few years for the purpose of launching several billions of new industrial securities on the stock market. From the very start the investing public have displayed a great lack of confidence in these securities, with the result that the underwriters have found that they had locked up a vast amount of capital which it was their purpose to turn over very quickly. They are now engaged in the gigantic task of getting this capital into a state of flux once more, and upon their success depends in considerable measure the outcome of the general industrial situation. It would seem as if they would have to shoulder excessive losses in the event of their being permanently unable to interest the general investing public in the securities which they have underwritten to a large amount, which presumably would react powerfully on the general industrial situation. But assuming that the worst is likely to happen, it would be rash to predict that 1903 would witness the consummation. The wisest attitude as regards the year before us is one of hopefulness, tempered with caution.

HE KISSED HIS MOTHER.

Sum up all there is in the world, and among it all can be found nothing that bespeaks better for a boy than the kiss he gives his mother.

A Chicago Judge is somewhat of this same opinion. He judged two boys less from the evidence given by witnesses than from the evidence presented by themselves in their treatment of their mothers in court.

One boy, whom the Judge decided must go to a reformatory, tenderly kissed his mother good-bye, sinking his own misfortune in sympathy with the sorrow of his mother. The Judge looked on, and instantly decided that there was enough good in that boy to enable him and his mother to work out his salvation.

At the same moment, another boy, whom the same Judge had announced would probably go free, glanced meanly at his mother, who sat weeping and started to walk out. That boy will go to the reformatory.

This Judge has only applied common sense in interpretation of the law. Perhaps few Judges take the trouble to do it. But it is worth while.

The boy against whom the evidence seemed conclusive, but in his extremity thought first of his mother's sorrow, has good stuff in him. In sending him back home with that mother the Judge sent him to the best reformatory in the world.

It was no chance kiss. People do not do things by chance at crucial moments. It was then that all the elements in one's character became stimulated to the highest tension and the resultant act indicates the real character.

Such a boy may yield to temptations. Bad companionship may lead him into trouble. But so long as the love of mother remains his strongest emotion there must be hope for his ultimate redemption.

WHAT AMERICANS ARE DOING.

American tin plate sold at Cardiff, Wales.

American bridge spans the Chuquzoune in Burma.
American cotton and tobacco sold in England.

American patent medicines sold in every part of the world.

American equipped trolley lines pass the pyramids of Egypt.

American locomotives, running on American rails in Siberia.

American windmills pump water for irrigation purposes in Bombay.

American built pleasure yacht owned by the emperor of Germany.

American linotype machines and American printing presses used in England.

American flour made in Ohio for the bread baked in Palestine.

American engineers plan the bridges and railways in European countries.

American desks and business files, made in Ohio and used in Europe.

American portable houses sold to many parts of Europe.

American engines, made in Cincinnati and sold all over Europe and other countries.

American motormen operate American electric street railway lines in Korea.

American cutlery shipped into Sheffield, England's cutlery manufacturing city.

American paper used in England by English newspaper.

American furniture shipped to every country in Europe.

American-built ships fight the battles of Japan, Russia and other foreign countries.

American boilers installed in the Canadian beet sugar factories.

American threshers sold in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.

American radiators installed in the palace of the Mikado of Japan.

American dynamos light the streets and operate the electric street railway of nearly all Europe.

American pharmaceutical and biological products sold all over the entire world.

American agricultural implements sold in almost every foreign country.

American bridges, coal handling machinery and elevators, in use in Germany.

American sash and doors sold in England and other foreign countries.

American wood working machinery of every kind sold all over Europe.